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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION
IN THE UNITED STATES
1934, 1935 AND 1936

Including Detailed Estimates by States of
Milk Production and Disposition on Farms

Washington, D. C.
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MILK COWS ON FARMS, MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, AND DISPOSITION
OF MILK PRODUCED ON FARMS, 1934, 1935 AND 1936 1/

From early in 1934 through 1936 there was an exceptionally rapid decrease in the number of milk cows on farms in the United States. The rapidity of the decline was due in part to the large number on hand at the beginning of 1934, but primarily to the record-breaking drought of 1934 and to the shortage of feed grain and roughage that extended into 1935. The drought of 1936 hurt pastures and reduced feed grain supplies, but did not cause so severe a shortage of hay and roughage as that of 1934 and did not cause so great a decrease in the number of milk cows.

Allowing for changes during the year the average number of milk cows/in the United States during 1936 is estimated to have been 23,988,000, a decrease of a little more than 1 percent from the average number during 1935 and nearly 5 percent below the average of 1934.

Milk production per cow higher but not excessive

Average annual milk production per milk cow in 1936 is estimated at 4,301 pounds. This was an increase of 3 percent as compared with 1935 and of 7 percent as compared with 1934, but it was nearly 3 percent below the average for the years 1920-1933.

The improvement in the demand for dairy products during 1936 and the low level of production during the drought period resulted in higher yearly average prices to producers for the milk and cream delivered than in any of the previous 5 years. Compared with 1935 the increase in prices received averaged about 10 percent, but for the year as a whole there was very little increase in feed prices, the relatively low prices of the first half of the year offsetting the high prices that prevailed after the summer drought. The daily quantity of grain and concentrates per head fed to milk cows averaged 20 percent heavier than in 1935. Production per cow was reduced during the summer months by hot weather and by the poor condition of the pastures, but when pastures in the main dairy States recovered in the fall months, production bulged up very sharply for a short period.

Total milk production on farms up in 1936

The increase in milk production per cow more than offset the decrease in number of milk cows and total milk production on farms in 1936 is estimated to have been 103,183,000 pounds. This was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent higher than in either of the two preceding years and exceeded production in all previous years except 1932 and 1933. Data on milk cows and milk production on farms in the United States and disposition of the milk produced are shown in table 1. For data by States, see tables 3, 4, and 5.

1/ This report was prepared by John B. Shepard, Senior Agricultural Statistician, Richard K. Smith, Agricultural Statistician, and John L. Wilson, Assistant Agricultural Statistician, under the direction of W. F. Callander, Principal Agricultural Statistician.

Table 1.--Milk cows, milk production and disposition of milk produced on farms in the United States, 1934-36

	Unit	1934	1935	1936
Number of milk cows on farms <u>1/</u> : Thousand		25,108	24,276	23,388
Annual milk production per cow <u>2/</u> : Pounds		4,028	4,178	4,301
Milk produced on farms during year <u>2/</u> : Million lb.		101,528	101,421	103,183
Disposition of milk produced				
Fed to calves : Million lb.		2,688	2,686	2,794
Used as milk and cream on farms : Million lb.		12,773	12,646	12,522
Used for farm butter : Million lb.		11,343	11,181	10,597
Skimmed for sale of butterfat : Million lb.		33,867	32,683	32,305
Milk retailed by producers <u>3/</u> : Million lb.		7,081	7,084	7,011
Milk sold at wholesale <u>4/</u> : Million lb.		33,776	35,141	37,954

1/ Estimated average number of milk cows on farms during the year.

2/ These estimates exclude milk sucked by calves, milk spilled or lost up to the time it is measured, skimmed or delivered by farmers and milk produced by cows not on farms.

3/ Approximations based chiefly on the population in small towns and rural areas where most families purchase their milk directly from local farmers. Milk equivalent of cream included.

4/ Estimates include milk delivered to condensaries, cheese factories, market milk receiving stations, etc., but exclude market milk sold to other farmers for local retail delivery.

More than three-fourths of milk marketed

Of the 103 billion pounds of milk produced on farms in 1936, about 26 billion pounds were used on the farms where produced. In this were included about $12\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds used as milk and cream in the farm households and nearly 3 billion pounds fed as whole milk to calves (any additional milk which was sucked by calves has not been included under estimates of milk produced). The remaining $10\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds used on the farms went into butter. About one-fifth of the butter made on farms was sold, this portion representing about 2 billion pounds of milk. The remaining 77 billion pounds of milk produced were sent to market either as milk or cream. Nearly 38 billion pounds were sold as milk at wholesale, partly for market milk or cream and partly for making cheese, evaporated milk, etc. About 7 billion pounds were retailed as milk or table cream by producers directly to consumers. More than 32 billion pounds were skimmed and marketed in the form of cream.

There are wide differences among States in the relative quantities sold in these various forms, but the changes from one year to the next are rather too small to measure precisely. In general, the quantity of milk and cream retailed

by farmers in each State is dependent on the number of local people purchasing milk and not living in places large enough to be served by pasteurizing plants and commercial milk routes. Wholesale milk deliveries are dependent on the needs of nearby cities and on nearness to cheese factories, condensaries or other factories using whole milk. Cream sales are important chiefly on farms having too few cows to justify daily milk deliveries and also in areas where supplies are too scattered or other conditions have not favored the establishment of plants to use whole milk.

In general, the trend from 1934 through 1936 was toward an increase in wholesale milk deliveries with few significant changes in other methods of sale. In some areas the increasing outlet for various skim milk products is tending to cause a shift from occasional sales of cream to daily sales of milk. The tendency of farmers to push retail sales is less noticeable than it was during the period from 1932 through 1934 when milk retailed by farmers brought, on the average, three times as much per gallon as did the milk sold at wholesale.

TOTAL SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION OF MILK IN THE
UNITED STATES, 1934-36

In the preceding pages, the statistics of milk have been discussed from the standpoint of the farmer. A somewhat broader phase is the total quantity available for use and the form of milk product in which that supply is consumed. In this approach, additional sources of supply other than farms must be considered, and more attention must be given to the forms into which the milk sold from farms is converted for final consumption. In table 2 are shown estimates of the total quantity of milk produced by cows on farms and not on farms, and also some estimates of the quantities used for various purposes as indicated by reports from farmers, manufacturing plants, boards of health and others. These estimates do not include milk purchased by farmers who do not have cows, and various other important items but they serve to show where most of the milk goes. The estimates of consumption do not quite balance the estimates of production, and it will be necessary to obtain considerably more information before either estimates of production or estimates of consumption will provide an accurate check on the other.

Table 2.--Total supply and utilization of milk in United States
1934-36

	Quantity of milk or milk equivalent		Percentage of total production			
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Milk Production						
By cows on farms	101,528	101,421	103,183			
By cows not on farms 1/.....	2,826	2,826	2,826			
Total Milk Production	104,354	104,247	106,009	100.0	100.0	100.0
Utilization (milk equivalent)						
Consumed as milk and cream						
In cities, villages, etc.	29,514	30,564	31,848	28.3	29.3	30.1
On farms where produced	12,773	12,646	12,522	12.2	12.1	11.8
Fed to calves on farms.....	2,688	2,686	2,794	2.6	2.6	2.6
Used for farm butter.....	11,343	11,181	10,597	10.9	10.7	10.0
Used for manufacture in dairy plants (milk equivalent):						
Creamery butter 2/.....	34,017	32,665	32,647	32.6	31.3	30.8
Ice cream 3/.....	2,103	2,343	2,875	2.0	2.3	2.7
Cheese 4/.....	5,826	6,237	6,446	5.6	6.0	6.1
Concentrated milk pro- ducts 5/.....	4,289	4,593	5,103	4.1	4.4	4.8
Other uses and to balance 6/	1,801	1,332	1,177	1.7	1.3	1.1

1/ Assumed same as for 1930. No information as to trend since that time is available.

2/ Excluding milk equivalent of whey butter.

3/ Excluding milk duplicated in concentrated milk products and butter.

4/ Whole milk cheese and part skim cheese.

5/ Condensed, evaporated, dry or powdered whole milk, malted milk and dry or powdered cream.

6/ Differences between estimates of production and the independently determined consumption items shown. The chief items omitted are milk purchased by farm families, such skimming and shipping losses as are not covered by conversion factors, milk used for butter or for feeding by the non-farm families keeping cows and milk fed to poultry and to livestock other than calves. These balances have not been corrected for differences in exports and imports, for variation in the quantity of cream carried over in cold storage, for possible changes in the test of the milk produced, for changes in production by non-farm cows, or for the production and consumption of goats' milk.

Milk produced by cows not on farms

In addition to the milk produced on farms, some milk is produced by cows kept by people living in towns and villages or living in rural areas but not on farms. Between 1920 and 1930 the number of these cows declined nearly one-half. The trend since 1930 is not known and for lack of better information, it is assumed that the quantity of milk produced by cows not on farms in 1936 was the same as the estimated production of 2,826,000,000 pounds in 1930 based on limited census data. Adding this to the estimated production on farms would give a total production of cows' milk of more than 106 billion pounds. This production would be equal to about 825 pounds (384 quarts) per person in the continental United States.

Fluid consumption and manufactured products are major uses

Table 2 shows that of the total milk supply available in 1936, about 42 percent was consumed as fluid milk and cream. An additional 12 to 13 percent of the supply was used either for making butter on the farms or fed as whole milk to calves on the farms where milk was produced. More than 44 percent of the milk was used in producing various commercially manufactured dairy products, including 31 percent for making creamery butter, 6 percent for cheese, between 2 and 3 percent for ice cream, and 5 percent for concentrated and dried milk products. The remaining 1 percent represents other uses and a balance item.

The quantity of milk used for fluid consumption (including milk equivalent of fluid cream) in 1936 appears to have been more than 44 billion pounds. The published estimates of milk and cream consumption by the non-farm population, which have been based primarily on reports from City Boards of Health, indicate that a total of 31,848,000,000 pounds of milk and milk equivalent of cream was consumed by the non-farm population in 1936. Some of this was from village cows. Independent estimates based on reports from farmers indicate that about 12,522,000,000 pounds were used as milk and cream on the farms where produced. Little is known as yet regarding the quantity of milk purchased by farm families, including purchases by the million families on the farms that have no cows and purchases by farmers whose cows are dry or producing insufficient milk. Even though consumption per capita on many of these places may be very low the total purchases could hardly be less than 1 billion pounds per year and may exceed 1.5 billion pounds.

Current estimates indicate that milk consumption in cities and villages decreased from a peak of 32,152,000,000 pounds in 1929 to about 29,514,000,000 pounds in 1934 and then increased to 31,848,000,000 pounds in 1936. On the other hand, chiefly because of population shifts and increased dependence on food supplies produced on the farm, consumption of milk on farms appears to have increased from about 10,818,000,000 pounds in 1929 to 12,773,000,000 pounds in 1934 before easing off to 12,522,000,000 in 1936. Between 1929 and 1934 the increased consumption on farms did not quite offset the decrease in city consumption. Data on consumption from 1934 to 1936 would seem to indicate total fluid consumption on farms and elsewhere increased about a billion pounds per year, but reports on numbers of cows and production per cow suggest a slower rate of increase.

The amount of milk used for the various dairy products manufactured was decreased during part of 1934 and 1935 by the drop in milk production resulting from the drought and acute shortage of feed. In 1936, however, the quantity

used for commercial manufactured dairy products totaled more than 47 billion pounds. This was an increase of nearly 3 percent over the quantity used in 1935, but it was only nominally higher than the quantity used in 1934. The milk equivalent of creamery butter production has declined moderately from the peak in 1933 when it was about 35.8 billion pounds. Milk used in ice cream declined sharply in depression years but thereafter rose sharply and in 1936 was about 5 percent below the peak of 1929. The quantity of milk used in cheese production has increased steadily and in 1936 was higher than in any previous year.

The amount of milk used on the farms for making butter shows wide year-to-year changes on individual farms but a rather high degree of stability in the country as a whole during the 10-year period ending in 1936. During the preceding 40 years the general trend was downward as a result of the shift of butter production from farms to factories. This downward trend was apparently checked after 1930 by the large increase in the number of farms keeping milk cows, by the depression with its resulting emphasis on home raised food and by an unusually large percentage spread between the retail sale price of farm butter and the price received by farmers for butterfat. Some irregular changes were caused by recent droughts due to the fact that roughly half of the farm butter is made on farms keeping only a few cows and on such farms butter production is largely dependent on how much milk the cows produce in excess of the amount needed for family consumption. In 1936 about 10 percent of the milk produced was used for farm butter and about 90 percent of the farm butter made was used on the farm where produced.

The quantity of whole milk fed to calves in 1936 was less than 3 percent of the amount of milk produced. The amount fed appears to have been slightly larger than in 1935. Estimates of the amounts of milk fed, like the estimates of milk produced, aim to exclude the rather large but unknown volume of milk that the calves suck from milk cows and from other cows that are not milked. The estimates also exclude the large volume of skim milk fed to calves. The proportion of the milk produced that is bucket-fed to calves varies from less than 1 percent in parts of the South to nearly 4 percent in some midwestern States. In general, the percentage fed is lowest in areas where it is customary to let the calves suck part of the milk and the rest of the milk is drawn by hand. In such areas a large proportion of the farmers feed practically no milk. The percentage of the milk fed is also low in some market milk areas where the price of milk is so high that the majority of the calves are disposed of soon after they are born. Somewhat higher percentages of the milk produced are fed in States where most of the calves are raised and where it is customary to take the calves from the milk cows early and to feed them by hand so they can be gradually shifted to skim milk and calf-meal.

Although these regional differences in methods of feeding are fairly well marked, practices on individual farms show a wide variation and the small year-to-year changes cannot be measured with precision. Reports received from farmers give the impression that favorable returns from dairy products tend to cause early weaning of the calves. This increases the amount of milk obtained per cow and decreases the total amount of whole milk actually consumed by the calves, but it increases somewhat the quantity of drawn milk that must be fed.

Revision of utilization estimates

The estimates of milk production and utilization shown in the accompanying tables include some slight revisions of the last published estimates for the years

1934 and 1935, which were issued in August 1936. Compared with the original estimates for 1934, issued in June 1935, more substantial revisions were made necessary by the 1935 census which listed 5,237,000 farms reporting cows milked in 1934 compared with 4,616,000 listed in 1930, an increase of 621,000 farms or more than 13 percent in 5 years. About three-fifths of the increase was in the South where the number of farms reporting cows milked in 1934 averaged 19 percent more than the number in 1929.

The extent of the revisions from the original estimates made in 1935 is shown by the fact that the estimate of milk production on farms in 1934 was raised from 98,940,000,000 pounds to 101,528,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 2.6 percent. The original estimate of farm butter made in 1934 was raised from 524 million pounds to the census total of nearly 559 million, an increase of about 6.6 percent. The 1935 census also caused changes in the estimates of the number of people on farms, and, by subtraction, in the indicated number of people "not on farms," with corresponding changes in the indicated quantities of milk required for fluid consumption.

In the attempt to bring together the estimates of production and final utilization of milk which have been presented here, a small balance has been carried to allow for items for which no accurate estimate could be made. It is hoped that in the future more exact information on these items can be obtained so that it will be possible to more nearly evaluate each, both for the United States as a whole and for individual States. In particular, little is known regarding current changes in the number of farms. The most recent nation-wide enumeration of cows not on farms was made in 1920. No survey to determine the present test of the milk being produced or to determine the quantity of milk now required to produce a pound of butter or a gallon of ice cream has been made since 1931. Estimates of the numbers of people in individual cities are not now being issued by the Census Bureau, and little is known concerning either recent population changes or changes in per capita consumption of milk among the nearly 30 million people living in rural areas and not on farms where milk cows are kept.

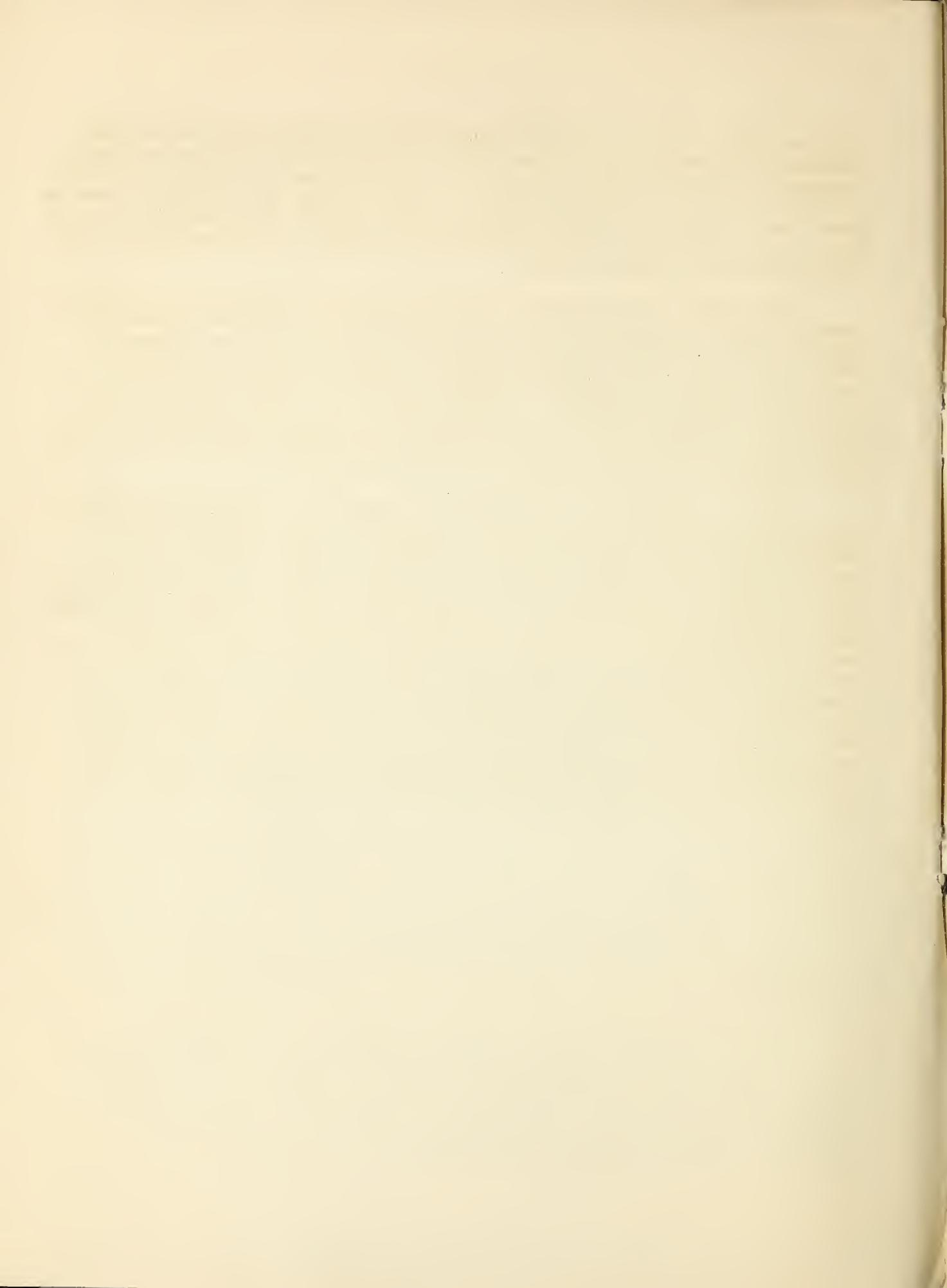


TABLE 3—MILK, BUTTER, AND FARM BUTTER PRODUCED, AND MILK USED FOR EACH PURPOSE ON FARMS, BY STATES, 1934

STATE	Number of milk cows on farms 1/		Estimated production per milk cow during year 2/		Percentage of butterfat in milk produced on farms		Milk produced on farms 2/		Butterfat in milk produced on farms 2/		Butter made on farms 5/		Used as whole milk or cream on farms where produced		Disposition of Milk		Retailed by products 3/		Milk sold wholesale 4/	
	Thousands	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Million	Pounds	Million	Pounds	Million	Pounds	Million	Pounds	Million	Pounds	Million	Pounds	Million	Pounds	
Maine	145	4,380	180	1.1	635	26	6,720	82	134	13	75	106	225	106	75	9	44	259	259	
N.H.	60	4,750	185	3.9	380	15	1,324	33	26	9	58	99	99	58	12	100	136	136		
Vt.	272	4,120	191	1.05	1,841	52	1,662	65	32	16	12	12	104	12	1	1	12	12		
Mass.	131	5,700	217	3.85	747	28	621	5	7	1	3	1	114	1	1	1	1	1		
R.I.	21	6,100	235	3.85	128	5	62	7	13	1	1	1	114	1	1	1	1	1		
Conn.	115	5,360	204	3.8	616	23	603	51	13	1	1	1	114	1	1	1	1	1		
N.J.	1,395	5,251	194	3.63	6,983	293	10,670	401	244	170	5	116	5	116	5	565	565	5,362		
Pa.	128	6,400	186	3.68	829	30	460	50	10	16	2	198	198	198	2	198	198	543		
N.Y.	880	4,950	186	3.8	1,756	166	14,340	430	117	105	170	740	740	740	2	198	198	543		
N.CATH.	3,077	5,183	194.3	3.75	15,943	598	36,462	1,176	786	453	540	1,975	1,975	1,975	1	165	165	11,014		
Ohio	1,024	4,200	172	1.1	4,201	116	15,762	549	315	120	120	391	391	391	1	165	165	1,761		
Ind.	798	3,820	159	1.15	3,817	126	9,817	416	191	73	1,188	213	213	213	1	165	165	2,074		
Ill.	1,160	4,380	166	1.8	5,081	193	15,525	563	334	127	1,568	415	415	415	1	165	165	1,545		
Mich.	880	4,800	182	3.8	4,224	161	12,344	393	273	148	1,557	308	308	308	1	165	165	1,545		
Wis.	2,090	5,100	189	3.7	10,656	294	1,175	519	74	298	625	216	216	216	1	165	165	6,056		
N.M.CATH.	5,352	4,589	176.4	3.84	21,113	1,150	56,184	2,160	1,187	766	8,103	1,545	1,545	1,545	1	165	165	11,252		
Mich.	1,740	4,700	161	1.75	7,882	251	10,750	571	246	202	1,187	190	190	190	1	165	165	6,955		
Iowa	1,500	4,100	161	1.56	6,150	234	12,718	605	286	178	4,747	144	144	144	1	165	165	396		
Mo.	1,047	3,220	135	1.2	3,371	142	21,456	584	429	91	1,676	195	195	195	1	165	165	1,346		
N.Dak.	620	3,175	119	1.75	1,968	74	12,804	244	293	67	1,272	58	58	58	1	165	165	343		
S.Dak.	575	2,900	110	1.8	1,668	63	7,640	216	173	58	1,127	124	124	124	1	165	165	353		
Neb.	755	3,880	147	3.8	2,929	111	12,866	744	291	103	1,862	124	124	124	1	165	165	333		
Kans.	892	3,630	142	3.9	3,238	126	12,666	719	280	117	1,904	185	185	185	1	165	165	733		
I.L.DEN.	7,129	3,750	141.6	3.85	26,896	1,031	90,920	2,983	1,993	816	17,892	918	918	918	1	165	165	2,132		
Del.	33	3,180	147	3.9	125	5	326	17	7	2	2	19	19	19	1	165	165	4,716		
Md.	184	4,180	165	1.95	769	30	3,033	23	65	15	18	102	102	102	1	165	165	2,311		
Va.	400	3,330	137	1.1	1,332	55	22,411	349	464	38	110	110	110	110	1	165	165	811		
W.Ya.	248	3,250	126	1.2	806	24	12,514	227	250	27	111	111	111	111	1	165	165	811		
N.J.	365	3,350	147	1.3	1,552	54	30,117	394	500	10	187	187	187	187	1	165	165	522		
S.C.	300	3,100	136	1.3	1,872	24	16,187	164	227	10	236	236	236	236	1	165	165	522		
Ga.	385	2,880	127	1.4	1,109	49	29,640	304	566	11	72	72	72	72	1	165	165	685		
Fla.	95	2,950	123	1.3	2,794	22	2,172	52	42	3	8	74	74	74	1	165	165	2,132		
S.CATH.	1,386	3,631	132.4	1.24	6,209	265	11,209	1,020	2,220	121	426	620	620	620	1	165	165	1,192		
Ky.	586	3,550	140	1.1	1,004	82	24,349	497	475	32	516	145	145	145	1	165	165	239		
Tem.	565	3,030	133	1.4	1,226	75	32,825	394	640	21	277	78	78	78	1	165	165	202		
Ala.	420	2,920	130	1.45	1,226	55	36,872	308	690	10	50	72	72	72	1	165	165	96		
N.Mex.	545	4,000	168	1.5	1,308	59	26,204	307	500	10	187	52	52	52	1	165	165	252		
Ark.	470	2,630	113	1.13	1,236	52	26,558	320	531	10	236	75	75	75	1	165	165	132		
La.	270	2,200	97	1.4	594	26	6,609	228	428	6	33	71	71	71	1	165	165	246		
Okla.	775	2,950	125	1.25	2,286	97	22,374	983	1,088	56	891	166	166	166	1	165	165	520		
Tex.	1,125	2,800	120	1.16	3,138	161	55,817	3,516	4,502	195	2,220	944	944	944	1	165	165	1,847		
Mont.	195	3,750	146	1.95	1,004	731	29	4,832	98	107	23	365	41	41	41	1	165	165	274	
Idaho	200	3,630	116	1.35	1,004	40	3,120	115	66	26	482	39	39	39	1	165	165	39		
Wyo.	72	3,630	116	1.05	265	10	1,565	39	35	8	121	73	73	73	1	165	165	229		
Colo.	270	3,940	116	1.05	1,037	39	4,140	1,702	50	37	456	34	34	34	1	165	165	144		
N.Mex.	74	2,960	118	1.0	219	9	1,722	798	26	18	58	42	42	42	1	165	165	144		
Ariz.	45	4,900	192	3.85	225	9	1,797	79	40	16	128	36	36	36	1	165	165	219		
Utah	104	4,980	189	3.8	518	20	1,797	7	5	4	67	14	14	14	1	165	165	6		
nev.	21	4,210	187	3.8	103	4	1,664	156	117	58	592	145	145	145	1	165	165	730		
Wash.	321	5,600	217	1.3	1,923	57	3,328	124	64	40	589	89	89	89	1	165	165	4,477		
Oreg.	262	5,050	217	3.8	4,025	153	3,051	196	67	113	967	115	115	115	1	165	165	2,251		
Calif.	624	5,450	245	3.8	11,246	443	30,210	1,036	650	337	3,905	977	977	977	1	165	165	1,343		
WEST.	2,188	5,441	202.5	3.94	101,528	2,996	558,649	12,773	11,243	2,688	33,867	7,081	7,081	7,081	1	165	165	33,776		
UNITED STATES	25,198	4,028	153.6	3.94	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165	1	165	165	1,165		

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1/ Estimated average number of milk cows on farms during the year.

2/ These estimates exclude milk spilt or lost up to the time it is measured, skimmed or delivered by farmers and milk produced on farms not on farms.

3/ Approximations based chiefly on the population in small towns and rural areas where most families purchase their milk directly from local farmers. Milk equivalent of cream included.

4/ Estimates include milk delivered to condensaries, cheese factories, markets, milk receiving stations, etc., but exclude market milk sold to other farmers for local retail delivery.

5/ Census data rounded. Totals of Geographic Divisions are sums of rounded State figures.

TABLE 4—MILK, BUTTER, AND FARM BUTTER PRODUCED, AND MILK USED FOR EACH PURPOSE ON FARMS, BY STATES, 1935

STATE	Number of milk cows on farms 1/	Estimated production per milk cow during year 2/		Percentage of butterfat in milk produced on farms		Milk produced on farms 2/		Butterfat in milk produced on farms		Butter made on farms		Used as whole milk or cream on farms where produced		Disposition of Milk	
		Milk	Pounds	Milk	Pounds	Milk	Pounds	Milk	Pounds	Milk	Pounds	Milk	Pounds	Milk	Millions
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Thousands	Million Pounds	Thousands	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Thousands	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Pounds
Maine	142	4,450	182	4.1	632	26	6,700	80	134	13	55	106	44	244	244
H.H.	78	4,840	189	3.9	378	15	1,200	32	24	8	9	44	261	261	1,087
Wt.	272	4,930	200	4.05	341	54	1,580	63	31	32	70	58	136	136	540
Mass.	133	5,810	221	3.8	773	29	620	56	12	15	12	1	1	1	108
A.I.	221	6,320	203	3.85	132	5	50	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	424
Conn.	115	5,420	206	3.8	623	24	570	50	12	16	16	116	116	116	409
N.Y.	1,270	5,477	199	3.63	6,956	253	9,500	403	217	230	104	563	563	563	568
N.J.	132	6,400	236	3.68	645	31	460	51	10	16	2	198	198	198	769
Pa.	875	5,120	195	3.8	98	171	13,200	412	234	106	106	155	740	740	2,769
H.A.T.	3,038	5,325	200.1	3.76	16,118	608	34,080	1,173	735	441	441	453	1,966	1,966	11,410
Ohio	1,015	4,300	176	4.1	364	179	15,100	554	308	118	118	180	1,390	1,390	682
Ind.	770	5,960	164	4.15	3,019	127	9,800	405	191	76	76	120	213	213	1,044
Ill.	1,136	4,290	163	3.8	4,873	185	14,000	519	303	122	122	465	410	410	2,024
Mich.	860	4,950	188	3.8	4,257	116	11,400	392	292	145	145	1536	310	310	1,622
Neb.	2,050	5,360	199	3.7	10,921	404	2,440	539	63	339	339	535	220	220	725
D.N. CENT.	5,811	4,726	181.9	3.85	27,164	1,057	51,540	2,339	1,117	800	800	876	1,543	1,543	11,729
Wash.	1,630	4,530	170	3.75	7,384	277	10,200	569	234	207	207	504	188	188	682
Iowa	1,455	4,120	157	3.8	6,009	228	12,100	565	212	174	174	322	170	170	476
No.	2,460	3,490	145	4.2	4,422	144	20,600	582	412	86	86	169	195	195	411
N.Dak.	548	3,600	135	3.75	1,913	74	12,500	231	286	69	69	1,287	59	59	39
S.Dak.	510	3,200	122	3.8	1,632	62	7,640	199	173	57	57	110	61	61	220
Nebr.	685	3,920	149	3.8	2,597	102	12,100	742	287	100	100	623	125	125	220
Kans.	3,700	3,140	151.4	3.9	7,056	121	22,100	500	281	112	112	178	186	186	242
N.W. DEPT.	6,660	3,938	151.4	3.84	26,100	1,008	88,440	2,908	1,945	805	805	1,133	984	984	2,250
Del.	33	3,950	154	3.9	130	5	310	18	7	3	2	19	81	81	81
Md.	183	4,220	167	3.95	772	30	2,900	93	62	15	15	18	103	103	481
Pa.	397	3,450	141	4.1	1,762	56	22,000	350	455	38	38	146	110	110	263
W.Ya.	247	3,420	144	4.2	845	35	12,500	238	250	25	25	116	112	112	104
N.C.	368	3,450	148	4.2	2,270	55	31,300	297	610	18	18	53	95	95	97
S.C.	175	3,130	136	4.4	548	24	11,900	177	227	7	7	20	68	68	49
Os.	377	2,880	127	4.4	1,086	48	28,800	290	550	11	11	68	85	85	82
Fla.	700	2,750	120	4.3	2,18	12	21,200	543	1	3	3	74	74	74	96
S.A.M.	1,880	3,346	181.0	4.21	6,291	265	111,200	1,617	2,204	120	120	431	666	666	1,253
Ky.	581	3,350	184	4.3	1,916	84	25,100	500	500	489	489	521	145	145	260
Conn.	559	3,160	144	4.3	1,766	78	33,500	299	652	23	23	270	80	80	341
A.I.A.	412	3,020	134	4.45	1,244	55	37,200	322	696	10	10	48	74	74	104
Miss.	536	2,470	111	4.5	1,324	60	26,700	291	510	11	11	183	52	52	277
Ark.	437	2,800	120	4.3	1,224	53	27,100	318	542	11	11	210	75	75	68
La.	269	2,150	95	4.4	578	25	6,600	228	126	6	6	33	69	69	116
Okla.	1,744	3,100	132	4.25	2,215	97	22,400	460	452	146	146	829	165	165	256
Tex.	1,268	2,950	130	4.4	3,742	165	55,800	916	1,088	52	52	761	283	283	516
S.C. CENT.	4,796	2,910	128.6	4.38	1,998	617	24,100	3,184	4,556	190	190	2,925	946	946	1,997
Vt.	180	3,850	150	3.9	693	27	4,750	89	96	24	24	342	65	65	77
Idaho	5,300	269	3.95	975	39	3,120	114	66	24	24	468	40	40	263	
Wyo.	666	3,980	153	3.85	263	10	1,560	57	34	8	8	119	41	41	41
Colo.	240	3,830	146	3.8	919	35	3,110	141	86	33	33	373	71	71	215
N. Mex.	70	3,300	132	4.0	231	9	1,580	49	34	4	4	90	14	14	20
Ariz.	144	5,100	196	3.85	2,244	9	1,730	25	16	5	5	50	42	42	86
Utah	95	5,200	198	3.8	494	19	1,950	78	42	4	4	16	35	35	209
Nebr.	20	5,300	201	3.8	1,06	4	200	7	5	4	4	67	49	49	9
Wash.	322	5,850	237	4.05	1,884	76	5,200	158	116	60	60	639	148	148	763
Orag.	252	5,210	224	4.3	1,329	57	3,260	123	62	45	45	561	91	91	447
Colif.	615	6,550	250	3.8	4,287	154	3,050	204	67	109	109	880	415	415	2,312
WEST.	2,091	5,340	263.9	3.93	11,165	439	29,150	1,025	624	330	330	1,705	979	979	4,202
UNITED STATES	24,276	4,178	164.5	3.94	101,421	3,994	551,520	12,646	11,181	2,686	2,686	32,683	7,084	7,084	35,441

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Estimated average number of milk cows on farms during the year.

2/ These estimates exclude milk used by calves, milk spilled or lost up to the time it is measured, or delivered by farmers and milk produced by cows not on farms.

3/ Approximations based chiefly on the population in small towns and rural areas where most families purchase their milk directly from local farmers.

4/ Estimates include milk delivered to condenseries, cheese factories, market milk receiving stations, etc., but exclude market milk sold to other farmers for local retail delivery.

TABLE 5.—MILK, BUTTER, AND FARM BUTTER PRODUCED, AND MILK USED FOR EACH PURPOSE ON FARMS, BY STATES, 1936.

STATE	Number of milk cows on farms 1/	Estimated production during year 2/		Percentage of butterfat in milk produced	Milk produced on farms 2/	Butterfat in milk produced on farms	Butterfat on farms	Disposition of Milk				Retailed by program for butterfat processors	Milk skimmed or separated for sale of butterfat processors	Milk sold at whole- sale 4/	
		Milk	Butterfat					Used as whole milk or cream on farms where produced	Used for making butter on farms	Used for making butter on farms	Whole milk fed to calves				
		Pounds	Pounds					Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds				
Maine	140	4,470	183	4.1	626	26	6,700	80	134	13	45	101	253	253	
I. H.	76	4,900	191	3.9	372	15	1,070	32	21	8	9	42	260	260	
t.	277	4,970	201	4.05	1,377	56	1,240	64	26	32	58	56	1,140	543	
Mass.	135	5,790	220	3.8	782	30	620	56	12	16	15	140	111	111	
I. I.	22	6,130	236	3.85	1,135	5	50	1	1	3	1	1	13	111	
Conn.	118	5,450	208	3.65	687	25	50	12	16	6	113	6	5,64	5,64	
I. T.	1,256	5,346	201	3.65	1,188	261	9,500	390	210	294	150	570	598	598	
J. J.	134	6,150	237	3.68	862	32	500	49	11	17	2	185	2,861	2,861	
A.	870	5,230	199	3.8	4,550	173	12,600	432	218	109	145	725	11,359	11,359	
ATL.	3,068	5,391	203.1	3.77	1,659	32	720	1,159	705	459	431	1,945	1,945	1,945	
Md.	1,010	4,420	181	4.1	4,464	183	1,150	400	257	268	122	1,703	382	2,033	
W. Va.	725	4,950	168	4.15	3,058	127	8,070	408	157	80	981	215	1,217	1,217	
Ill.	1,102	4,400	167	3.8	4,899	184	13,700	551	295	131	1,300	397	2,175	2,175	
Ioh.	862	5,180	191	3.8	4,465	170	10,200	405	225	161	1,577	315	1,792	1,792	
Ill.	2,060	5,610	208	3.7	11,598	429	2,210	516	51	360	2,558	220	7,871	7,871	
N. H. DENT.	5,789	4,912	186.3	3.64	28,441	1,093	47,520	2,559	916	833	7,519	1,529	15,078	15,078	
Conn.	1,597	4,850	182	3.75	7,745	290	9,400	566	215	225	5,746	179	841	841	
Conn.	1,433	4,250	163	3.8	6,135	233	10,700	566	215	172	4,769	170	611	611	
Conn.	912	5,220	125	4.2	2,190	121	19,400	559	285	78	1,111	165	599	599	
Dak.	540	3,740	140	3.15	2,020	76	11,600	216	266	71	1,360	61	46	46	
Dak.	500	3,330	130	3.8	6,821	34	11,300	6,870	185	155	55	1,210	62	43	43
Conn.	668	3,950	150	3.8	1,715	65	10,500	329	267	100	1,563	127	127	127	
Aus.	895	2,650	112	3.9	2,939	100	11,500	393	261	105	1,637	161	2,713	2,713	
N. DENT.	6,515	4,039	151.9	3.33	26,312	1,009	81,770	2,814	1,797	806	11,216	955	2,634	2,634	
Conn.	33	4,050	158	3.9	1,934	5	31	310	18	7	2	19	85	85	
Conn.	181	4,130	171	3.95	784	31	2,770	92	60	60	16	20	101	101	
Conn.	320	3,120	140	4.1	1,324	55	21,300	325	441	38	145	102	213	213	
Conn.	144	1,444	4.2	3,020	34	11,300	226	226	25	110	110	103	103	103	
Conn.	156	1,320	146	4.3	1,332	57	30,900	422	603	19	58	95	115	115	
Conn.	172	3,320	116	4.4	571	220	11,500	179	220	7	25	70	70	70	
Conn.	361	3,120	133	4.4	1,990	43	21,600	294	521	11	74	90	94	94	
Conn.	302	2,870	123	4.1	2,933	33	21,100	42	42	3	7	15	110	110	
Conn.	1,847	3,413	145.1	4.21	6,359	268	107,870	1,615	2,186	122	441	660	1,365	1,365	
Conn.	554	3,330	113	4.2	1,895	79	22,500	463	31	478	141	441	286	286	
Conn.	540	3,240	143	4.2	1,750	77	32,500	634	34	235	270	76	1,362	1,362	
Conn.	296	3,150	140	4.15	1,247	55	36,100	385	315	10	51	72	124	124	
Conn.	518	2,600	117	4.5	1,347	61	27,000	285	516	11	177	51	307	307	
Conn.	426	2,900	125	4.3	1,235	53	26,000	315	520	11	232	75	82	82	
Conn.	265	2,220	98	4.1	568	26	6,500	235	130	6	33	68	120	120	
Conn.	705	3,100	132	4.45	2,186	93	21,300	425	450	46	810	960	282	282	
Conn.	1,204	3,100	136	4.4	4,011	116	51,500	968	1,043	60	60	960	282	282	
Conn.	4,693	3,024	132.0	4.36	34,209	620	22,500	3,421	4,389	198	3,011	926	2,261	2,261	
Conn.	166	5,210	152	3.95	6,699	25	4,110	86	91	21	307	64	78	78	
Conn.	182	5,470	216	3.95	936	39	2,810	114	59	26	469	40	285	285	
Conn.	67	4,060	156	3.85	2,722	10	1,410	35	31	8	130	429	444	444	
Conn.	235	4,270	162	3.8	1,003	38	3,810	135	34	39	474	75	211	211	
Conn.	71	3,180	139	4.0	2,617	10	1,580	48	47	47	47	47	91	91	
Conn.	43	5,100	204	3.85	228	9	1,730	26	40	119	119	25	225	225	
Conn.	95	5,360	204	3.8	509	19	1,730	75	40	4	69	69	819	819	
Conn.	20	5,400	205	3.8	105	4	1,930	7	105	61	593	118	453	453	
Conn.	316	6,980	246	4.05	9,921	78	5,950	165	144	52	52	420	2,470	2,470	
Conn.	246	5,120	233	4.2	1,333	57	2,970	126	57	118	830	561	988	988	
Conn.	610	6,450	245	3.8	4,064	154	2,750	205	1,024	561	346	3,627	988	988	
Conn.	5,471	213.9	3,91	11,350	143	21,220	1,024	561	346	3,627	10,597	2,794	32,305	32,305	
UNITED STATES	23,988	4,201	169.1	3.93	103,183	4,056	5,22,980	12,522	10,597	2,794	10,597	1,011	31,94	31,94	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Estimates for 1936 are preliminary. The estimates for 1935 were based on a survey of 1934 production.

1. Estimated average number of milk cows on farms during the year. The estimates exclude heifers not yet fresh, but include some cows which had calves running with them. The average number of cows and milk cows on farms and milk cows running with them in 1914 amounted to 1,414,400.

2/ These estimates exclude milk sucked by calves, milk spilled or lost up to the time it is measured, skimmed or delivered by farmers and milk produced by cows not on farms.

Approximations based chiefly on the population in small towns and rural areas where most families purchase their milk directly from local farmers. Milk equivalent of cream included.

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